THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9323. EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1781.

ROYAL BANK, EDINBURGH, 5th MAY 1781.

THE Court of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland give notice, That there is a General Court of Proprietors, to be held at their Office in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 5th day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to the Charter.

ARCHd. HOPE, Secretary.

By JOHN PRINGLE, Esq; Advocate,
His Majesty's Sheriff-Depute for the County of Stirling.

WHEREAS a Petition having been lately presented to his Majesty in Council, by certain Burgesses of the Burgh of Stirling, for themselves, and in name and behalf of the other Burgesses and Inhabitants of that Burgh, praying, that his Majesty might be graciously pleased to restore the said Burgh, and to direct a Magistracy and Town-council to be chosen by a poll election,—His Majesty, by warrant, of date the twenty-third day of May last, has been graciously pleased to order, That the inhabitant Burgesses of the Guildry, or Merchants and Incorporated Trades of the said Burgh, who resided therein at and previous to Michaelmas seventeen hundred and seventy-seven, (excluding all honorary or non-resident Burgesses, and such who were not members, and had not a residence in the said burgh at and previous to Michaelmas seventeen hundred and seventy-seven, whether members of the Guildry or Incorporated Trades, and also town and hospital servants and pensioners, and others who are now or shall be under any incapacity in acting at such election) BE, and they are thereby *authorized and commanded* to assemble themselves at the Council-Chamber within the said Burgh of Stirling, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, upon Monday the eleventh day of June instant, with continuation of days; of which the Sheriff-depute is appointed to give public notice eight days before the day of election; then and there to elect fit persons, not exceeding twenty-one in number, properly qualified in terms of the set and usage of the said Burgh, to be Magistrates and Town Counsellors of the same; and that the election be made in the manner following, that is to say, the Merchants or Guildry to elect the fourteen Guildry or Merchant Counsellors, and the seven Incorporated Trades each to elect their own respective Deacon, who shall thereby become constituent members of the Town Council; and that all persons claiming to vote give in their Burgess Tickets, and acts of admission, or authentic extracts from the records of the Burgh, of their admission to the freedom thereof at and previous to Michaelmas seventeen hundred and seventy-seven, six days at least before the day of election, to the Sheriff-depute of the county, or Guildry Clerk of the Town of Stirling, that their names may be inrolled before the election.

The Sheriff-Depute of Stirlingshire does, in obedience to the said warrant, give this public notice to all concerned.

Given at the Town of Stirling aforesaid, the first day of June, Seventeen hundred and eighty-one years, and of his Majesty's reign the twenty-first year.

JOHN PRINGLE.

SMOKY VENTS.

ROBERT NISBET Chimney Surveyor, from LONDON, begs leave to offer his service to the Public, being possessed of an infallible method of curing a nuisance distressing to many families, viz. Smoky Chimnies.

His uniform success in a multitude of cases, deemed wholly desperate, emboldens him to address the public with some degree of confidence; and he is ready to produce satisfactory evidence of that success to such as are disposed to employ him, being possessed of attestations under the hands of many of the Nobility, and some of the most capital Architects in London; particularly his Grace the Duke of Queensberry, Marquis Carmarthen, Earl of Pembroke, Sir Abraham Hume, James Adam, Esq; his Majesty's architect, &c, &c.

He also, by an easy and simple process, carries off the putrid and stagnant air from rooms, churches, and other places of public resort, occasioned by the smoke of candles, sulphureous fuel, perspiration, diseased respiration, damps, and the like, which are so unpleasant and unwholsome.

He likewise practises a method, at a small expence, of rendering every part of a room equally heated, and with much less fuel than is commonly used; and gives plans for the construction of chimnies in new buildings, so as to prevent them from smoking.

Orders for Mr Nisbet may be left at Gordon and Murray's shop, Parliament-square.

SHERRY WINE.

JUST arrived, a Parcel of OLD SHERRY WINE, in butts and half butts.——Merchants, on applying to JOHN WALKER and Company, Edinburgh, will be supplied on reasonable terms.—The wine will be shown at their cellars, near the church in Leith.

ALEX. LIVINGSTON, Tea and Spirit Dealer,

Opposite Chapel of Ease, Croiscauſey,

RETURNS his best thanks to the public in general, and his friends in particular, for the many favours conferred upon him, and flatters himself, that he has it in his power to merit the continuance of their approbation, &c.—Begs leave to inform them, that he has got to hand a very fine assortment of TEAS and SPIRITS, superior to any yet offered the Public, which he is selling off, upon very moderate terms. Teas from Two Shillings and Ten Pence to Twenty Shillings per lib. all ENGLISH WEIGHT, as he has never practised that method of mixing with Sloe or Bountree leaves, to enable him to sell *Dutch weight*.

The Public may depend upon his Teas being genuine.

Sugars to Tea Customers at prime cost, FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

N. B. He, in particular, recommends his Teas at 5 s. 6 d. and 6 s.

COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW.

AT a Meeting of the Trustees on the Cleugh Turnpike-Road, held upon the 13th day of April last, they adjourned to Monday the 11th day of June next, when they are to elect their Treasurer and Clerk, and to determine the situation of the Toll-bars.——These are therefore intimating the said adjournment, and desiring the Trustees to meet at Linlithgow, for the purposes above mentioned, upon the said 11th day of June, by twelve o'clock mid-day.

To be SOLD by private Bargain,

THAT DWELLING-HOUSE, consisting of five rooms, kitchen, closets, and cellar, being the second flat of that land at the head of Kinloch's close, fronting the High street, presently possessed by Mr Bennet of the Post Office.

For particulars, apply to John Peat writer in Edinburgh.

Not to be repeated.

MILLS, &c. TO LET.

THAT upon Thursday the 21st of June 1781, the MILL and MILL-LANDS of CRAIGMILN, near the town of Newburgh, are to be SET in tack, by public roup, within the house of Bartholomew Cockburn vintner in Cupar, betwixt the hours of two and four afternoon.

AS ALSO, the same day and place, The MILL and MILL-LANDS of DAIRSIE, in the parish of Dairsie, are to be SET in tack, by public roup.

The Mill of Dairsie lies near to Dairsie-bridge, upon the water of Eden, and has a constant supply of water. And the Craigmill, to which is thirled the whole town of Newburgh, with all their grindable corns, with sundry neighbouring estates, has lately got a thorough and expensive repair and melioration, so as to be capable of grinding double what she was in use to do.

The articles and conditions of roup are to be seen in the hands of William Robertson clerk of Cupar, any time before the roup.

SPINETS.

ALEXANDER FYFFE, at his house, Sime's Court, Calton Hill, continues the branch of TUNING Spinets, Harpsichords, Piano Fortes, and other Musical Instruments.

And PAINTING upon Silk with Water Colours, Drawing for Shawls, &c.

To SELL a great variety of Patterns for SEWING.

Likewise CANDLE-SCREENS for saving the eyes, mounted with green silk, of a neat size for a small pocket. Price Four Shillings.

BELTONFORD CLUB.

THE next Meeting of the Beltonford Club is to be held at the house of John Lorimer in Dunbar, on Monday the 11th June instant, and thereafter on the first Monday of every month.

MR SPENCE, Dentist, has moved from his house in Libberton's Wynd, to James's Court, Lawn-market; where his friends may be supplied with his TEETH POWDER and ROOTS, and no where else.

ANNUITY WANTED.

TO be SUNK on an ANNUITY, for the Life of a Gentleman about 70 years of age, the sum of 3000 l. sterling. None need apply except those who can give undoubted heritable security, and can find a sufficient person in London for the regular payment of the annuity there. The Money is ready to be advanced as soon as the security for the money is given.

Apply to James Walker writer to the signet.

EXCISE-OFFICE, Edinburgh, May 31. 1781.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE.

THERE is to be exposed to SALE by public auction at IRVINE, on Wednesday the 6th June next, The following Quantities of EXCISEABLE GOODS, lately condemned before the Justices, viz.

350 Libs. fine BLACK TEA.
18 Libs. coarse ditto.
170 Gallons AQUAVITÆ.

DUTIES ON MALE SERVANTS.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 31st May 1781.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the present session of Parliament, intitled, "An Act for the better management of the Duties "upon Male Servants, granted by an act made in the 17th year of his "present Majesty," the collection of the said duty is put under the management of the Commissioners of Excise;—the Commissioners of Excise in Scotland have thought fit, for the information of all persons concerned, to publish the following clauses of the said act, containing directions as to the mode of making entry of, and paying duty for, such male servants

"And be it enacted, That every Master or Mistress, who, on the 21st day of May, 1781, shall retain or employ any male servant, in the capacity of Maitre d' Hotel, House Steward, Master of the Horse, Groom of the Chamber, Valet de Chambre, Butler, Under Butler, Clerk of the Kitchen, Confectioner, Cook, House Porter, Footman, Running Footman, Coachman, Groom, Postillion, Stable-boy, and the respective Helpers in the stables of such Coachman, Groom, or Postillion, or in the capacity of gardener, (not being a day-labourer) Parkkeeper, Gamekeeper, Huntsman, or Whipperin, respectively chargeable by the said act, whether such servants shall then be retained or employed in one or more of the said capacities, or in any other business, jointly with one or more of the said capacities of a servant, shall, within forty days after the said 21st day of May, 1781, deliver, or cause to be delivered, at the Office of Excise next to the place where any such Master or Mistress respectively shall then be resident, a correct list, signed by him or her, (or by his or her known steward or agent) in which list shall be inserted and specified the true number of male servants by him or her at that time retained or employed, the Christian and surname of each such servant, the office or capacity in or for which each servant is retained or employed; and every such Master or Mistress shall respectively, at the time of delivering in such list, pay down the duties by the said act imposed, for every male servant so retained and employed.

"And be it further enacted, That every Master or Mistress respectively, who, after the 21st day of May 1781, shall begin to retain or employ any such male servant as aforesaid, in any of the said capacities, shall, within twenty days after he or she respectively shall begin to retain or employ any such male servant or male servants, deliver, or cause to be delivered, at the Office of Excise next to the place where he or she shall then be resident, a like list, signed as aforesaid; in which list shall be inserted and specified the true number of male servants by him or her at that time retained or employed, the Christian and surname of each such servant, the office and capacity in or for which each such servant is retained or employed; and every such Master or Mistress respectively shall, at the time of delivering in the said lists, pay down the duties by the said act imposed for every servant so retained or employed; and if, at any time within twelve calendar months after such Master or Mistress shall have or ought to have delivered in such lists as foresaid, he or she shall increase the number of his or her male servants, in any of the capacities before mentioned, then, and in every such case, every such Master or Mistress respectively shall, within twenty days after he or she shall have made such increase, deliver, or cause to be delivered, at the Office of Excise next to the place where he or she shall at that time reside, a like correct list, signed as aforesaid, and shall specify therein the true number of male servants so increased, the Christian and surname of each such servant, the office and capacity in or for which such servant is retained or employed; and such Master or Mistress respectively shall, at the same time, pay down the duties payable for each servant so increased beyond the number specified in their former lists.

"And be it further enacted, That each and every Master and Mistress who shall have delivered, or who is obliged to deliver in such list or lists as aforesaid, is, and are hereby required, at or within twenty days after the expiration of twelve calendar months respectively, after the times of delivering or being obliged to deliver such lists, to deliver a fresh list in manner aforesaid, and pay down the duties according to the true number of male servants by him or her respectively at that time retained or employed in any of the capacities before mentioned, and for which the said duty is by the said first recited act imposed, and in the same manner to renew such list, and make such payment, from year to year, as long as he or she shall respectively retain or employ any such servant or servants

"And be it further enacted, That in all cases where any Master or Mistress shall have divers houses or places of residence, and shall retain or employ in each such house or place of residence any servant or servants chargeable with the duty by the said act imposed; and in all cases where any Master or Mistress shall retain or employ any such servant or servants chargeable as aforesaid, at any place not being the house or place of residence of any such Master or Mistress, every such Master or Mistress respectively shall, and they are hereby required, within the space of one month after the delivery of such lists respectively, and payment of the said duties, as herein before required, to deliver, or cause to be delivered, at the Office of Excise next to each and every such place, and to each and every such house or place of residence, a duplicate or duplicates of every such list or lists so delivered by such Masters or Mistresses, such duplicates to be signed as aforesaid, and mentioning at the foot of every such duplicate the place where such original list or lists shall have been delivered, and the duties paid as aforesaid, upon pain that every such Master or Mistress neglecting to deliver such duplicates, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of Twenty Pounds."

By order of the Commissioners,

JOHN THOMSON, Secretary.

To be SOLD at New Mains Farm, about one mile from Dundee,

A MILK ASS, newly colted. For particulars, enquire at David Cobb, at New Mains, or at George Lownie's vintner in Dundee.——Not to be repeated.

INVERARY CARPETS,

Consigned by the Manufacturer to

JAMES DEWAR,

Front of Bridge-Street, Edinburgh;

WHICH will, on inspection, be found equal in quality, colours, and patterns, to any made in Scotland; and are to be sold to retail at the following low prices, *for ready money only*:

Black ground, common colours,	at 3 s. per square yard.
Green ground, ditto, ditto,	3 s. 3 d. per ditto.
Black ground, with ingrained colou	3 s. 4 d. per ditto.
Green ground, with ditto,	3 s. 6 d. per ditto.

J. DEWAR continues to sell, on the lowest terms, all kinds of WOOLLEN DRAPERY and MEN's MERCERY GOODS; and has just now received a variety of new fancy and coloured CLOTHS for the season, many of which are particularly calculated for LADIES RIDING HABITS.

PETER FORRESTER AND CO.

Opposite the Cross, Edinburgh,

HAVE always on hand a large a complete Assortment of all kinds of Goods in the HARDWARE and JEWELLERY Branches, of which they are constantly getting fresh supplies, by the most speedy conveyances, from the principal manufacturers in England: And they have just now received, *per* the Fly, an Elegant Assortment of the following Articles:

Silver Shoe Buckles, with Gold Nobs and Edgings, being the very newest London patterns.
Plated and Gilt ditto.
Fine Set Stock and Knee Buckles, with Gold Edgings.
Fine Set Shoe ditto, with ditto.
Sets of Silver and Plated Casters, with five and eight glares each.
Plain Set Gold Cravate and Hair Slides.
Ditto, with Enamelled Figures, Hair Pieces, &c.
Gold Breast Pins, Plain, Enamelled, and Set.
Ditto with Hair Pieces, Paintings, &c.
Pearl and metal Breast Pins, a great variety.
Gold Rings, of all the different patterns now in fashion;—and new patterns of Hair-work for Rings, Lockets, Bracelets, &c.
Neat Silk and Hair Watch and Cane Strings.
A great variety of Small Mirrors, and Paintings on Glass, with elegant Gilt Frames that come remarkably cheap.

They continue to give the highest prices for Light Gold, Old Silver, and Lace: And exchange Silver Plate of all kinds on the most reasonable terms.

The strictest attention to Commissions from the Country.

N. B. At their Russia Warehouse, within the Royal Exchange, are to be had, a great variety of Russian Sheetings, Tweels, Towellings, Printed Linens, Rubbers, Dressing Gowns, &c. &c.

A NEW POST DILIGENCE,

To run through in One Day,
BETWEEN DUMFRIES AND EDINBURGH,
To begin on Monday next, the 4th June,

WILL set out from JOHN CAMERON's, at the White Hart, Grassmarket, Edinburgh,—and from THOMAS CLINT's, at the King's Arms, Dumfries,—every Monday and Saturday morning, at four o'clock from Dumfries, and five o'clock from Edinburgh, and return that night.

Each passenger to pay 21. 3 s. and to be allowed ten pound weight of luggage; and all above that weight to pay 3½ d. per pound.

Passengers taken up on the road to pay 4 d. per mile.

Small parcels, under 1 lib. weight, to pay 6 d. from 1 lib. to 6 lib. 1 s. and all above that weight to pay 2 d. per lib.

The proprietors will not be answerable for cash, or any parcel above Five Pounds value; but they will have good convenience for carrying papers dry and safe.—Those that send goods, must observe to pack them sufficient to undergo the friction of the carriage, otherwise the proprietors will not be answerable for damages.—Parcels delivered immediately on the arrival of the Diligence, with the utmost dispatch.

Performed by JOHN CAMERON in Edinburgh,
GEORGE DALYELL, junior, Linton,
JOHN MOIR, at the Crook,
THOMAS CLINT, Moffat,—and
THOMAS CLINT, Dumfries.

☞ The Glasgow and Stirling Flys set out from the White Hart, as usual.

INN AT DUNFERMLINE.

JOHN WILSON, Cook to the late EARL OF HOPETOUN, begs leave to acquaint the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that he has now fitted up and opened as an INN, that commodious and genteel HOUSE on the west end of the Bridge of Dunfermline, lately possessed by Captain Adam Boyle; with good and convenient Stables. Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, will be commodiously lodged, and well entertained; and the most discreet usage may be depended on.

N. B. This inn is of very easy access, pleasantly situated, and well aired; has a genteel garden, and agreeable walks, belonging to the house.

Dunfermline, 30 *May* 1771.

GROUND TO BE FEUED AT SEALOCK.

SOME ACRES of GROUND at Sealock, belonging to the Right Honourable Sir Laurence Dundas, Bart. lying betwixt the Cana, and new cut of the river Carron, to be FEUED for BUILDING, according to a plan to be seen in the hands of Andrew Longmoor, factor for Sir Laurence Dundas, at Kerse.

Those who incline to feu are desired to give in their proposals in writing immediately to the said Andrew Longmoor, in whose hands will be seen the conditions of the bargain.

KEIR BLEACHFIELD, 1781.

CHARLES STIRLING bleaches all plain linen, yard wide or under, wrought in a

900 reed, or under,	at 2 d. halfpenny.
1000 and 1100	at 3 d.
1200 and 1300	at 3 d. halfpenny.
1400 and 1500	at 4 d.
1600 and all above	at 4 d. halfpenny.

Narrow tweelings and diapers, satinets, cambricks, and long-lawns, at 3 d. halfpenny; damasks 4 d. halfpenny.

Sheetings, broad damasks, and diapers, at reasonable rates.

Cloth for this field is taken in at Edinburgh by
Bailie JOHN LOTHIAN merchant, Royal Exchange;
Edward Ramage merchant, New Town;—and
Robert Yetts weaver, Croiscauseway.

Also by Robert Williamson shopkeeper, Shore of Leith; Miss Glasford, Borrowlounness; Alex. Lang merchant, Linlithgow; Alex. Fleming linen-manufacturer, Kirkliston; Mrs Rule, Falkirk; James Johnston merchant, Alloa; John Wilson merchant, Dunfermline; Alex. Goodlet vintner, Mid-Calder; Miss Glass, Stirling; Patrick Geddes manufacturer, Culross; Robert Rentoul merchant, Kincardine; John White weaver, Crieff; and at the Bleachfield. At all which places receipts will be given.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, MAY 28.

The bill for confirming to the Duke of Athol certain duties to be raised at the Isle of Man, was this day moved for a third reading.

Sir *Philip Jennings Clerke* objected to those parts of it that invested the Noble Duke with a power over the game of the island, and thought it, at any rate, of too great a magnitude to be invested in him.

Lord *Surry* also said a few words to the same point.

Mr *Dempster* begged pardon of the House for troubling them so often on the subject; but he found himself rather necessitated to observe, that the bill gave the Noble Duke no new power, but only confirmed to him the power he had before, which was not so great as any Lord of the Manor possessed in England.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

Mr Alderman *Sawbridge* moved for the House to go into a Committee on the bill for allowing the refiners of sugar to buy up prize-goods.

Mr *Dempster* opposed it in a speech of considerable length, and moved, That the Committee should be postponed till that day three-months.

Lord *Beauchamp* went at large into a defence of the bill, and thought the suffering sugar-refiners to buy up prize-goods brought here, could be attended with no bad consequence, especially when brought here after being captured from the enemy, and not merely for sale, to the detriment of this country. This would also be adding to the revenue of the State, as the prize-sugars would pay the same duty as other sugars. The Noble Lord, at any rate, thought it worth the while of the House to have it committed for their consideration, and thought the Honourable Gentleman (Mr Dempster) had departed from his usual candour, in moving that the whole matter should be dismissed without going into a Committee upon it.

Lord *Norto* said, if the planters had formed any combination to keep back their sugars, there would be some ground for their buying prize-sugars. But the present want of that article arose not from a monopoly, nor was the scarcity to be imputed to a permanent cause. A fleet was expected too, every day, from Jamaica, which would sufficiently supply the markets here.

Mr Fox, Lord Maitland, Mr Townshend, and Mr Estwicke spoke against the motion, upon which the House afterwards divided, when there appeared,

For the question,	140
Against it,	62

The bill was thereupon totally thrown out.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply, Mr Ord in the chair, when Mr Alderman Newnham moved, that the sum of ten thousand pounds should be paid this year, for repairing the goal of Newgate.

After some debate, the Committee divided on the question, when there appeared,

For the question,	53
Against it,	42

The sum of 25,000 l. was also voted to his Majesty, for repairing the prisons of the Fleet and King's bench.

The House broke up at NINE o'clock, and adjourned till the Wednesday.

The bill to continue the act relative to the Commissioners of Public Accounts was read a second time, and committed for Thursday next.

The bill relative to the payment of balances into the Exchequer, was, upon motion, ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday.

Mr Ord reported from the Committee on East India affairs two resolutions, which were read, agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in agreeable thereto.

Mr Mitford, from the Customs in Scotland, presented several accounts of coffee imported and exported.

Sir Grey Cooper presented the cocoa-nut bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

A motion was made for a "list of the names of the American sufferers for whom a sum of money has been voted this session of Parliament, now residing in England, with an account of the sums respectively paid to each person." After a short conversation it passed in the negative.

A motion was made for leave to bring in a bill "to remedy certain inconveniencies that have arisen by means of an act passed in the 26th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George II. entitled, "An Act for the better preventing of Clandestine Marriages." The same was afterwards presented and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday.

The following accounts were ordered to be laid before the House:

An account of the expenditure of the money on the buildings now carrying on at Somerset House.

An account of the Excise on coffee, from 1764. And,

An account of coffee exported from 1764.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE INDIA-HOUSE.

A Court of Proprietors was held this day at noon, in order to receive the opinion of the Committee, pursuant to the resolutions of the last General Court, as to the steps necessary to be taken, in consequence of the motions Lord North had made in the House of Commons.

After the minutes were read by the Clerk, Mr Fitzgerald, the Chairman of the Committee, brought up the report of their last meeting. He said, that the members of the Committee had been exceedingly careful in the matter they were now about to produce to the Court; for as the resolutions of the Minister bore a very hostile appearance, it was certainly their duty to be prepared for the worst. As to the matter of right which the Company had, exclusive, to their territorial acquisitions, whether by conquest or otherwise, the Committee had not a doubt upon it; but as it seemed to be the general opinion and wish of the friends of the Company, both in that House and others, that this grand question of such weight and magnitude, which would require a long and very laborious discussion, should be placed at as remote a distance as possible, they had brought forward only one very simple, and indeed only apparent eligible mode of warding off that mischief which was so near at hand, and this was a petition to the House of Commons, the prayer of which was, that the Company, conceiving that the bill, which Lord North was preparing to lay before the House of Commons, would be greatly detrimental to the interest and welfare of the Company at this very important crisis, and the present situation of their affairs both at home and abroad, might be heard by counsel at the bar of that honourable House. This he should recommend as a motion. The petition was then read by the Clerk, which was in the usual forms, and in substance as before stated.

The motion was seconded by Mr Watson and Mr Crichton. Mr Watson's speech was very near a comparison to that of the mover. Mr Crichton lamented that his other avocations had prevented his attendance in that Court of late, so often as he could wish; but he knew that the business was in such good hands, that it could not suffer for want of him; himself only was a loser in that pleasure and instruction he used to receive when he had time to attend. He said, that the noble Lord at the head of affairs had now thrown off his mask, and made an open declaration of forcing the Company to comply with what he now found no other means of obtaining. For his own part, he had always been of opinion, that the Company should contribute all in their power to the alleviation of the public burthens; he also thought that the Company, as a corporate body and as individuals, should equally resist what he could not construe into any other than a downright robbery. The claim that the Minister had set up, as for the Public, was very futile indeed; it was evident the Minister himself found the extreme looseness of the ground, by the very method he was taking to force it down the Company's throats; he however had great hopes that the Minister would be deceived, and that he would in this instance lose his great majority, which, on other occasions, he has been so used to command. Members of both Houses surely had not forgot, though the noble Lord might, that great commandment, "Thou shalt not steal." He added, that he was surprised the public creditors of the Company, as well the annuitants as the bond creditors, had not taken the alarm; for in what situation will they possibly stand, if, by the immediate payment of this sum, the Company should be brought into a desperate situation? The Minister has indeed said, that the Company would be empowered to borrow 500,000 l. for their future emergencies. How this might be he could not totally determine; but he well knew that the first merchant in London would find it difficult to procure a loan of 50,000 l. if it was known that he had a shot time before lavished or given away 60,000 l. and this was a similar case. But supposing the bill to go forward, and the Company still deny the claim as unjust and illegal, the consequences would be an extent and seizure of the Company's effects; but he trusted there would not be found a Magistrate in this opulent city who would lend his name to sanctify such an unjust proceeding. Should it happen during his Shrievalty, he would raise the *posse comitatus* to oppose, instead of lending a finger to carry it into execution; and that he would consent to be cut to atoms before he would execute it.

Mr Widmore admired the sentiment of the last speaker; they were undisguised, free, and manly, as those of an Englishman should be: but as he was a lover of peace, he wished to avoid every perturbation and offence, and wished to ingraft into the original motion a resolution to amend it, which was, "That the House of Commons should rescind or set aside their resolution, on the Company agreeing to pay at instalments the sum of 600,000 l. as a compensation for the renewal of the charter for ten years, and the three years notice." This amendment was objected to as not tending to answer any good purposes, after the steps the Minister had taken.

Mr Crichton rose again: He said that every bill must have its preamble, stating some reason for its being passed. What words the minister could possibly adopt on the present occasion, he was at a loss to conceive. Could he say the Company were in a very prosperous situation? Could he say they refused all in their power to alleviate the public burthens? or that they refused to come to a fair and equitable agreement? These were falsehoods that would be immediately detected by the friends of the Company in the Lower House. But admitting, the Minister straining every nerve to accomplish his wish, it should pass the House of Commons, there was yet another branch of the legislature where its progress might be retarded, if not totally stopped. He instanced the Coventry bill, which had been brought in to disqualify the voters at that city; it had flew through the House of Commons, but from the rigid virtue of some member in the Upper House, the falsity of its allegations were detected, and it was thrown out; he wished, therefore, without any other mode than that of trying the right, that the matter should rest in the resolution of petitioning for the present.

Mr Luthington brought forward a new proposition, which tended to an agreement of an immediate advance of the 600,000 l. provided the other propositions were agreed to; he said he did this from a hint that had been thrown out, that the Minister had expressed himself in some such terms.

The Directors from behind the bar declared they conceived the matter in a very different light. Mr Luthington therefore withdrew his motion.

Mr Widmore's amendment was put, and negatived. The main question was then put, and negatived *viva voce*. After some little conversation the Court adjourned *sine die*.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *May* 29.

Lymington, May 24. About noon this day, the Newfoundland and Quebec convoy from Spithead passed by this place through the Needles.

The Rodney, Palmer, from Hamburg to Yarmouth, was taken on the Norfolk coast by a smuggling privateer, manned with English, and carried into Dunkirk.

The Favourite, Howard, of Yarmouth, was taken and ransomed for 500 guineas.

The Gebroders, ——, and Zevart, ——, from St Eustatia, are the ships taken by the Dragon privateer, and carried into Torbay.

The Phœnix, Hood, from Cromarty to London, was taken near Aberdeen, and ransomed for 350 guineas.

Limerick, 17. Arrived the Hollandse Welvaest, prize to the Eleonora and Nancy, letters of marque, belonging to London; she was bound from Curacoa to Amsterdam, laden with sugar, coffee, tobacco, and indigo.

The Ferret cutter, of 10 guns, belonging to Liverpool, was taken by the French, and retaken by the Vulture privateer of Jersey, and carried into that port.

The Erskin, Bonner, and Patty, Gray, from Memel to the Frith of Forth, was taken near the Frith of Forth the 21st inst. by the Fearnought privateer, Captain Fall; the Captains were put on board a fishing boat, and landed at Crail, and the vessels were sent for the Texel.

The Retaliation privateer, belonging to London, of 20 guns, taken by the Josephine French privateer, of 32 guns, is retaken by the Hero privateer of Guernsey, and arrived at that port.

The Sea Crab, (prize to the Wasp) from Lisbon, is arrived at Milford.

The De Neutralité, ——, from St Eustatia to London, captured the 2d inst. by the L'Actif French man of war, was retaken the 5th by the Charming Nancy privateer of Jersey, and is arrived there.

Portsmouth 27. The Bellona, Nonsuch, Firebrand, and Duc de Chartres, are come into harbour.

The Little Ben privateer, Captain Hayes, arrived at Fyal the 24th of April, and sailed the 27th, all well.

The following ransom bills were retaken on board the Count de Guichen French privateer belonging to Morlaix, by the Aurora man of war, Capt. Collins; Peace, Hog, of Whitehaven, 2000 guineas; Spooner, Barber, Glasgow, 1800 ditto; Fortitude, Johnson, Greenock, 1500 ditto; Six Sisters, Smith, Isle of Man, 1500 ditto; William, Guyth, Bristol, 500 ditto; Sally, Cooper, Strangford, 500 ditto; Lark, Macklin, Workington, 300 ditto; Glory, Steele, ditto, 150 ditto; Elizabeth, John, Milford, 110 ditto.

The Fortitude, Johnson, of Greenock, was taken and ransomed for 1500 guineas; the Lark, Macklin, of Workington, for 300 ditto; the Glory, Steele, of ditto, for 150 ditto; and the Elizabeth, John, of Milford, for 110 ditto, by the Guichen privateer, since taken by the Aurora man of war.

The smuggling cutter sent into St Ives bay by the Aurora man of war, had taken a number of English ships, which were all ransomed; but the Captain of the cutter destroyed all the ransom bills.

From the London Papers, May 29.

Leghorn, May 9. The eight Turkish slaves who had their liberty granted by the benignity of our august Sovereign, departed hence last Saturday, for Tunis, on board a Ragusan merchant ship. The Grand Duke had also the generosity to provide them necessary provisions for their voyage.

The two ships, Le Joseph and Theresa, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Bolst, and Le Baron de Binder, commanded by Captain Brimbridge, both Imperial ships, arrived on Sunday morning in this road, from the East Indies, last from Cadiz, with rich cargoes, on account of Lieutenant Colonel Bolst and Company. At present they are performing quarantine, which was ordered by our Magistrate of Health, on account of their being visited in the Straits by an English man of war.

Ostend, May 8. Yesterday, forty-eight English merchant-ships arrived here without convoy; and this day, twenty-three others of the same nation came here, under convoy of a twenty-gun ship, named the Merchant, commanded by Captain Henry Hearn. The greatest part of these ships are sailed to day for the Baltic.

Four Danish men of war arrived from Copenhagen to-day in the Sound, viz. L'Elephant, of 70 guns, Captain Kreriger; La Wilhelmina Sophia, of 60, Captain Keogh; La Sophia Magdalena, of 60, Captain Luthen; and Le Wagrein, of 60, Captain A. Bille. The three first will remain in the Sound, to prevent any disorders, with a guardship of 50 guns, already here. Five other ships of the line, and six frigates, will be ready to put to sea towards the middle of this month. The Commander in Chief, Captain Krieger, will detach successively one of the ships to cruize in the Cattegat, and it is not doubted but they have orders, that whenever any English and Dutch ships of war should be in the Sound at the same time, to load with ball, and be on their guard day and night. Le Wagrein, on board of which are 140 land-forces, is destined for Tranquebar, on the Coromandel Coast, to reinforce the garrison there.

LONDON.

The grand fleet have almost completed taking in their provisions and water, and will be ready for sea in a few days.

Saturday evening, arrived at his house in Portland place, from Madrid, Richard Cumberland, Esq; He travelled through France, having obtained a passport of the French Ambassador at the Spanish Court; but when he arrived at Paris, was detained nine days; in that time a Council was convened, at length they suffered him to depart. He has brought two Spanish horses of a capital and peculiar breed, as a present from his Catholic to his Britannic Majesty.

The following report prevailed yesterday, and was mentioned with confidence in several of the prints of this day; we are sorry, however, that we cannot give entire credit to it, as no information of an official nature has been yet received concerning it:

That on the 27th of March, Lord Cornwallis again fell in with General Green, the latter having been joined by Fayette, and that a very severe and bloody engagement immediately ensued, which lasted for several hours, with greater obstinacy on both sides than any that has happened during the war. The number of killed and wounded are not yet ascertained, but they appeared to be nearly equal in each army. Lord Cornwallis, however, was left in complete possession of the field. Among the number of killed, it is said, are Fayette, and the brave Col. Tarleton. When Green was reinforced by Fayette, he did not seem so anxious to avoid an engagement as he had before been, but rather waited the arrival of Lord Cornwallis, who lost no time in coming up with him.

Several injunctions are already moved for by agents in the Court of Chancery, against the sale of goods, as lawful captures, taken by Sir George Rodney and General Vaughan at St Eustatia.

This morning a messenger arrived at the Russian Minister's, with some dispatches from his court; soon after which his Excellency waited on Lord Stormont, and had a conference with him.

The accounts lately circulated of Admiral Hood's having taken six sail of French men of war, and several transports, with 6000 troops on board, we are assured are premature.

Advice was received on Friday, by the Flanders mail, from Brest, that the Le Languedoc man of war, of 90 guns, is so much damaged in the engagement she had with the Nonsuch, that she is condemned as unfit for any further service; that she had 135 men killed and wounded in the engagement, and that the Captain, and two other officers are since dead of their wounds.

The following intelligence from Paris, which was lately received by private dispatches, may be depended upon for its authenticity:

"It is with the greatest certainty that I acquaint you with the number and names of the ships of war destined to the Mauritius, and also the most generally credited reports concerning their intended operations.

"The following ships parted company with M. Le Grasse in the latitude of Madeira, viz.

	Guns.	
L'Heros, coppered,	74	Monsf. Le Chev. de Suffrein,
Lifituyen, ditto,	74	Monsf. Tremignion,
L'Annibal, wood,	74	M. de la Porte Vifene,
Le Vangeur, cop.	64	M. de Cordaille,
L'Artersoien, ditto,	64	M. de la Roche,
Le Sphynx, ditto,	64	M. de Fauten.
FRIGATES.		
Adamante, cop.	38	M. de Larre,
Fensaide, ditto,	32	M. de Foizes.

"A mast ship, two store-ships, and three victuallers. The number of troops are about 2000. The regiment of La Fouville is the only regiment of veterans, and consist of no more than 600 men. The others are new levies raised by imposed subscriptions on the principal merchants, &c. of the maritime ports. The latter are to remain at Mauritius, but the former, and 1500 others, are to sail to some convenient port on the Coromandel coast, to join the army of Hyder Ally, if his forces continue successful against the English Company."

We hear that three battalions of the Guards, and seventy field-pieces, are to be sent off to the Carolinas with all possible expedition.

Accounts from Paris, which are dated the 18th inst. say, that Monsf. C. Deputy Paymaster General of the forces, is deficient in his accounts more than 5,000,000 livres, and is in private custody until he can answer for the default to the satisfaction of the Ministers.

A commission is made out at the Admiralty for Capt. Fielding of the Minerva frigate, to cruize against the Dutch in the North Sea, and on Monday morning he is to set off to Portsmouth, to be in readiness to sail with the first fair wind from Portsmouth for the Downs.

EDINBURGH.

This day, the Lord Provost received the following letter from Mr Stephens, Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty:

Admiralty Office, 29th May, 1781.

MY LORD,

"I have received and read, to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, your Lordship's letter of the 24th instant, with the several inclosures therein mentioned; and, in return, I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you, that they hope Commodore Stewart will have stationed some of his cruizers upon the coast of Scotland, from the Frith of Forth northward, as it is within the limits of his command: That his Majesty's ship Iphigenia will proceed from the Nore with the trade to Leith, as soon as wind and weather will permit, and then supply the place of the Camel, (which is a heavy sailing vessel) in cruizing on the coast to the southward of the Frith of Forth: That the Cleopatra will also return to that station as soon as she has accompanied the convoy to the Baltic; and that their Lordships have, in the mean time, directed Vice Admiral Drake, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships in the Downs, to send one of his frigates to cruize for a fortnight in quest of the privateers you mention, which their Lordships hope will scour the coast of them, or any other that may come upon it. I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

PH. STEPHENS.

"P. S. Since signing this letter, I have received your Lordship's of the 25th instant, on the same subject. P. S."

Copies of the above letter were officially transmitted by the Lord Provost to the Magistrates of the different sea port towns in Scotland, as also to the Mayor of Newcastle.

Extract of a letter from London, May 29.

"Monf. Piquet has actually under his command 16 fail of the line. The information comes from Admiral Digby, who has written home for a reinforcement of 6 ships of the line, which are ordered to fail immediately to join him.

"The Nancy, Captain Cheſter, from Borrowſtounneſs to Hull, is taken by the French, and ſent into France.

"The William, Captain Smith, from Dublin to Newfoundland, is taken by the French, and ranſomed for 1000 guineas.

"This day, upwards of twenty ſail of ſhips, bound to the Baltic and the Leeward Iſlands, ſailed from Graveſend to join their reſpective convoys.

"The Elizabeth, Captain Sanderſon, from Waterford to Liſbon, is taken and ranſomed for 500 guineas.

"Neither the Lords nor Commons did any buſineſs this day, on account of its being the anniverſary of King Charles the Second's reſtoration.

"The principal buſineſs in the Houſe of Peers to-morrow will be an adjourned argument on the appeal of James Bruce of Kinnaird, Eſq; and the Carron Company,—a Committee of the whole Houſe on the bill for preventing certain abuſes and profanations on the Lord's Day, called *Sunday*,—and the firſt and ſecond readings of ſeveral public and private bills.

"In the Houſe of Commons, the buſineſs ſtands for order as follows:—A motion by Mr Hartley, reſpecting America; the further conſideration of the report on the gold bill; the ſecond reading of the bill for extending the proviſions of an act relative to foul ſalt to Scotland, and to foul ſalt uſed in making alkali; a Committee on the bill for raiſing a further ſum of money by Exchequer bills; the ſecond reading of the bill to explain and amend the act for preventing clandeſtine marriages, and the ſecond reading of the bill for payment of certain balances into the Exchequer."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, to a gentleman in London, dated May 1.

"The politics of this Court are not ſo eaſily penetrated as ſome people imagine. You may be aſſured of one thing, that the Emperor will not take an active part in favour of Great Britain, unleſs the King of Pruſſia ſhould declare himſelf in favour of the Houſe of Bourbon. The three great powers of Europe, Ruſſia, the Emperor, and Pruſſia, are ſo balanced, at preſent, in point of might and influence, are ſo watchful of one another's motions, ſo afraid and jealous of one another; at the ſame time, ſo wiſe, cautious, and deliberate in their counſel, that nothing but a very tempting bait, indeed, will draw them from their preſent ſtate of tranquillity. Your politicians of London talk confidently of a Congreſs to be held here for a general pacification. This is an event devoutly to be wiſhed for, but what no perſon here believes will happen. The preliminaries to be adjuſted muſt be ſuch as neceſſity alone will dictate; and that time, it ſeems, is not yet arrived. As to the proſpect of reſtoring the city of Antwerp to its former ſplendour, and bringing back that trade to its port which has been loſt above two hundred years, it is looked upon as nothing but a political dream. No Prince of the Houſe of Auſtria ever deſerved the love of his ſubjects ſo much as the preſent Emperor. He has contrived, by the ſimple method of having the taxes of ſeveral provinces, particularly that of the kingdom of Bohemia, paid into the treaſury of Vienna, the means of encreaſing his revenue, and at the ſame time leſſening the burthens of his people. I do not hear, indeed, that one ſhameful impoſt is yet aboliſhed, namely, a right claimed by the Prince to the firſt floor of every houſe in Vienna, which does not belong to a great lord, or an officer of ſtate. I know the ſame badge is ſtill kept up at Berlin.

"There are in this city many noble palaces, and other ſtately buildings worth ſeeing. But nothing entertains me ſo much as the company of the venerable and harmonious Metaſtaſio; he is now advanced to the great age of ninety one, or two, but has loſt nothing of that vivacity to pleaſe, which has accompanied him through life. His converſation is gay, ſprightly, and entertaining. There is one thing peculiar in his manner, that though he will deliver his ſentiments largely upon a variety of ſubjects, he will not ſupport his arguments when attacked by others. He thinks, perhaps, that he is now arrived at a time of life which gives authority to his ſentiments, without being obliged to diſcuſs or defend them."

On Thurſday, the General Aſſembly took under their conſideration an overture from the Synod of Glaſgow and Ayr, propoſing that a majority of heritors and elders ſhould be declared neceſſary to make a preſentation effectual. This overture not being ſupported by a ſingle member of that Synod, or by any member of Aſſembly, was diſmiſſed "as incompetent, "and of dangerous tendency." An overture from the Synod of Dumfries, and part of another from the Synod of Perth and Stirling, furniſhed an excellent debate. The object of theſe overtures was to appoint a Committee to collect together the laws and deciſions of the Church, with reſpect to *calls*, in order preciſely to aſcertain their nature; and, once their nature is aſcertained, to prevent preſentations from having effect without them. Mr Johnſton at Hollywood, Dr Johnſton at Leith, Mr Walker at Cramond, Mr Scott at Twyncholm, Mr Nisbet at Montroſe, and ſome others, ſpoke in favours of theſe overtures. To the hackneyed doctrines on this ſubject they added an argument that was new and plauſible. It was neceſſary, they contended, that all laws which concerned liberty or rights ſhould be accurately defined. No liberty was more ſacred than religious liberty, no rights more valuable than the right of thinking for themſelves, and chuſing their own teachers. If, by the law of patronage, that liberty and theſe rights were taken from them; and if, by the laws and deciſions of the Church, no call or concurrence whatever was neceſſary, the people, on knowing this, however hard their condition might be, would at leaſt have the ſatisfaction of being no longer amuſed with falſe hopes. If, on the other hand, by law and uniform practice, ſome call or concurrence was always required, the Aſſembly, by declaring and adhereing to this doctrine, and by fixing ſome bounds to which the concurrence ſhould extend, would let the people ſee how far their oppoſition to a preſentee, when founded only on mere diſlike, would be fruitleſs or ſucceſsful; would eſcape the fatigue of hearing many tedious cauſes, and would free the people from the expence of unavailing appeals.

The ſpeakers againſt the overture were under the neceſſity of travelling over beaten ground to anſwer the many obſervations which had been made, but found many occaſions for the diſplay of learning, ingenuity, and eloquence. They diſtinguiſhed between natural rights, and rights which are created by law. The former were reſpected and protected in Britain more than in any other country, and never were violated by any deciſions of this church enforcing the law of patronage. With regard to the latter, though the general reaſoning about the importance of deſining rights was juſt, yet particular caſes might be adduced where ſuch an accurate definition would be productive of inconvenience and danger. Whether the concurrence of the people was at all neceſſary to effectuate the ſettlement of a pariſh upon a legal eſtabliſhment, and what concurrence it was proper to require, were queſtions of nice and delicate diſcuſſion in the preſent times, when the good of the nation called for attention to the *things that make for peace*. But in general, the leſs right the people were taught to believe they enjoyed, it would be the better for their own peace, the intereſts of religion, and the clergy. While they believed their concurrence was neceſſary, they would at leaſt raiſe ſuch oppoſition on every occaſion, as would diſturb the peace of the country, intimidate the weak-minded, and hold many clergy in fetters, who, if freed from theſe fetters, might do their duty with more boldneſs and ſucceſs, and riſe to reſpect. These ſentiments were thrown out by Mr Dowe at Cannoby, Mr Robertſon at Dalmeny, Dr Carlyle, Mr George Lawrie, and Profeſſor Hill. Dr Carlyle, in particular, was much attended to, and made an impreſſion, which was confirmed by the Lord Preſident and Chief Baron. The ſpeeches of theſe honourable Judges had the effect to make the other party drop the overture. The candour and good temper with which they gave it up, did them honour. Another part of the overture from the Synod of Perth and Stirling, reſpecting Aſſemblies receiving and judging of papers in proceſſes which were not before the inferior courts, was found to be already the law and practice of the Church, and therefore diſmiſſed as unneceſſary.

Same day the General Aſſembly received the report of their committee on Mr Lawſon's trials, finding, that from his diſcourſes Mr Lawſon's incapacity evidently appeared, and that the preſbytery of Auchterarder was well founded in refuſing to give him a licence to preach the goſpel. This day, the Aſſembly affirmed the report of their committee on that ſubject.

Yeſterday, when the report of the Truſtees of the Miniſters Widows Fund was laid before the General Aſſembly, Doctor Webſter called the attention of the Houſe to ſeveral particulars which it contained, and illuſtrated ſome of the calculations reſpecting the ſtability of the ſcheme.—As a canvaſs had been going on for his office, he concluded with obſerving, "That "he appeared to-day, not only for the purpoſe of illuſtrating "the report of the Truſtees, but to ſhow, for the ſatisfaction "of his brethren, who had been invited to attend his funeral "in this Aſſembly, that he was ALIVE!" which occaſioned a good deal of pleaſantry among the members; and gave a gentleman of character, behind the Chair, an opportunity of complimenting the Doctor, in the much-admired words of Horace to Auguſtus:—

"*Serus in cœlum redeas, diuque*
"*Lætus interſis populo,*" &c.

Yeſterday, the General Aſſembly had under conſideration the cauſe of John Newal, Eſq; of Barſkeoth, who preſented Mr Robert Affleck to the vacant pariſh of Carſphairn. The Preſbytery of Kirkcudbright refuſed to ſettle Mr Affleck on account of his having no ſufficient call or concurrence. Againſt this ſentence, Mr Newal and Mr Affleck appealed. Meſſ. Erſkine and Corbet were heard as counſel for the appellants, and Mr Matthew Roſs for the reſpondents. For the Preſbytery, there appeared Meſſ. Scott and Mackie. Theſe gentlemen were heard at great length. After long reaſoning among the members, a motion was made and ſeconded, to reverſe the ſentence of the Preſbytery of Kirkcudbright, ſuſtain the concurrence to Mr Affleck, and appoint the Preſbytery to proceed towards his ſettlement with all convenient ſpeed, according to the rules of the Church. The vote was then put, *Reverſ*, or *Affirm*, it being underſtood, that if it carried *Affirm*, that the Aſſembly refuſe to ſuſtain the call in favour of Mr Affleck, and find they cannot proceed further in his ſettlement. The roll being called, and votes marked, there appeared for *reverſing*, 74, and for *affirming*, 72.

The General Aſſembly had this day before them an appeal from the Synod of Fyfe, at the inſtance of the Magiſtrates and Town Council of Newburgh, againſt a ſentence of that Synod. In this caſe there are two claiming the right of Patronage; the preſbytery have ſuſtained one of the preſentations; an appeal was taken to a diſtant Synod, and the queſtion turned, whether the appeal was right or wrong, in regard there was a meeting of Synod within eight days of the meeting of the preſbytery who pronounced the judgment. The Court have found that it was a proper appeal, and have remitted the cauſe back to the Synod, to take in, and judge of the appeal.

The Aſſembly afterwards heard a petition from the Rev. Mr Thomſon, miniſter at Dunfermline, concerning the Chapel of Eaſe at that place, which they diſmiſſed as incompetent.

The caſe of Fenwick, mentioned in our laſt, was determined in favour of the preſentee by a majority of 14.

We learn from Guiſbrough in the county of York, that ſeveral fiſhermen of that port being pretty far out at ſea on the 18th inſt. ſaw a fleet of 10 ſail of Dutch men of war and frigates going North, under eaſy ſail.

Yeſterday, the Captain of the Tolbooth received a guinea from a charitably diſpoſed gentleman to be laid out for the uſe of the poor priſoners.

On Monday laſt, Gavin Wood, ſervant to a gentleman at Weſter Daldowie, was drowned in the river near that place. The man was pretty dexterous at ſwimming, and had croſſed the river; but, in returning, he had been ſeized ſuddenly with ſome illneſs, which rendered him unable to keep above water, and by that means unfortunately loſt his life.

The ſame day, the fair, known by the name of Whitſun-Monday, was held at Glaſgow. There was a fine ſhew of horſes, moſtly of the draught kind, and the ſales were pretty briſk.

On Monday, a fire broke out in a thatched houſe in Glaſgow, near the Biſhop's Caſtle. By the diligence of the Magiſtrates, and activity of the inhabitants, who are always remarkably diligent on theſe alarming occaſions, it was extinguiſhed, having conſumed only the roof of the houſe in which it happened.

Friday laſt, as Bailie Burn, of Stirling, was going to town from his country ſeat, a fine young horſe, which he rode, was unfortunately ſcared upon Ballengeich, below the Caſtle, and ran over the precipice, by which accident Mr Burn was thrown over the precipice, and much hurt; but we are happy to be informed, from the beſt authority, that this gentleman is now out of all danger, and in a fair way of recovery.

We hear, that, on Thurſday next, the Pantheon will have under conſideration, the following ſpeculative and entertaining queſtion: *Whether has Learning or Riches contributed moſt to the happineſs of mankind?*

Monday the 4th inſtant, being his MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, there will be an ASSEMBLY, beginning at ſeven o'clock in the evening. Tickets to be had at Mr Richardſon's ſhop, in the Exchange; and at Mr Spankie's (late Mr Mercer's) ſhop, oppoſite to the Tron Church.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

Aberdeen, May 30. 1781.

SIR,

THE Printer of the *Aberdeen Journal*, in conſideration of the eminent ſervice done the town by the Dreadnought, in exciting the vigilance of its Magiſtrates, has ſtiled the commander of that veſſel *the celebrated Fall*; and the gentlemen concerned in the defenceleſs veſſels that were taken by him from the Bay will, no doubt, agree, that he is entitled to the term of excellence the printer beſtows, when it is conſidered, that every aſſiſtance was given that a battery of ſeven twelve-pounders, without ammunition, could poſſibly afford.—I need not mention to you, Sir, as a printer, that cannon, without powder and ſhot, are the moſt deſtructive implements that were ever invented by man, and, conſequently, the beſt adapted for the defence of a valuable town; or that they are not neceſſary for the protection of veſſels anchored in its bay. You'll allow it would be as abſurd as to endeavour to perſuade you there is no very material difference betwixt gunpowder and muſtard-ſeed.

But, Mr PRINTER, to proceed to a narrative of that morning's entertainment, you muſt firſt be informed, that the Liberty cutter was under the neceſſity of ſailing along the coaſt to the ſouthward, as far as Bervie and John's-haven, to take on board her crew, becauſe of an averſion ſeamen have at going into a town where there are men on the impreſs ſervice; and that, on the morning of the 25th inſtant, ſhe was chaced by *the celebrated Fall*, who, finding the Liberty too fleet, diſcontinued the purſuit, and ſtood out to ſea. Captain Edie, knowing his advantage in point of ſailing, got his men collected in the evening, and was taking them on board in the boat, when his cutter was again chaced by the Dreadnought ſtanding in from the ſea, and left behind with his men, the Liberty having bore away for the Bay of Aberdeen, to get under the protection of the above-mentioned battery, where ſhe anchored; and, on the approach of the Dreadnought, fired alarm-guns, to which no return was made from the ſhore. Fall, from his ſucceſs on the coaſt, had acquired the moſt pointed knowledge of the ſituation of theſe veſſels, and, preparatory to his boarding the Liberty, which made ſome reſiſtance, he fired a broadſide of round, and another of grape-ſhot, beſides ſeveral vollies of ſmall arms, all which was effected, and her ſails hoiſted, before a ſignal ſhot was fired from the ſhore. The interim, at leaſt three quarters of an hour, and in a dead calm, three guns of the ſeven being only loaded, there was an interval of more than another half-hour before another ſhot was fired. The Hazard, which made as much reſiſtance as twelve men could afford, was alſo boarded and towed off. All this was effected in the ſpace of three hours, within point blank diſtance of a battery of ſeven twelve-pounders. Expreſs, Mr PRINTER, in the moſt lively manner, the thanks due to the vigilance and activity of thoſe who have ſo long had it in their power to prevent ſuch captures. Tell the world, for its inſtruction, that ammunition, when wanted, ſhould be nearly a mile from the cannon; and that veſſels ſhould anchor under their command, becauſe that circumſtance is favourable to their protection. Tell ſuch as are not ſufficiently verſant in the management of artillery, that pocket-handkerchiefs are better than cartridges, or ladles for introducing powder; when theſe are expended, to ſend to ſtables, for ſtraw to make wadds; and that worms, ſponges, rammers, and priming wires, are uſeleſs utenſils.

Where the Printer found his breeze I know not, unleſs he collected it from the panting inhabitants, who beheld this ſpectacle with a regret not eaſily conceived but by a

SPECTATOR.

Tueſday's debate in the General Aſſembly, which we intended for this night, is ſtill obliged to be deferred for want of room.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

May 31. Jean and Ann, Robertſon, from Lynn, with bark.
Eliſabeth, Caſſie, from Aberlady, with malt.
Lark, Ayrſon, from Stockton, with cheeſe and grain.
Buſiſck, Holt, from Wells, with barley.
June 1. Friendſhip, Milne, from Montroſe, in ballaſt.
Mid-Summer, Symer, from Wells, with barley.
Cambridge, Lemington, from Hull, with goods.
2. Young, Hendrick, from Emden, in ballaſt.
Hails Caſtle, Trotter, from Berwick, with wheat.
Eliſabeth and Bell, Watt, from Arbroath, with ditto.
Peggie, Clark, from Dundee, with goods.

SAILED,

Ann, Stewart, for Kirkwall, with goods.
Betty, St Clair, for ditto, with ditto.
Robert and John, Sharp, for Aberdeen, with ditto.
Induſtry, Irvine, for Fort William, with ſtores.
John, Sherriff, for ditto, with ditto.
Lady Francis, Pottinger, for Shetland, with goods.
Betſey, Henderſon, for Alloa, with ditto.
Mary, Mucklejohn, for Bo-neſs, with ditto.
Iſobel, Robertſon, for Wick, with ditto.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

May 28. Betty, Lamont, from Lairne, with limeſtones.
29. Edward and Ann, Chalmers, from Aberdeen, with meal.
31. Janet, Douglaſs, from Lairne, with limeſtones.

SAILED,

29. Endeavour, Robertſon, for Halifax, with goods.
30. Eliſabeth, Sayer, for Dublin, with ſugar.
Venus, Kerr, for Dundalk, with goods.
31. Peggy, Campbell, for Dundalk, ditto.
Jean and Bell, Ferguſon, for Dublin, ditto.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, June 1.

	First.		Second.		Third.	
Wheat,	21s.	0d.	20s.	0d.	18s.	6d.
Bear,	14	3	13	6	12	6
Oats,	13	6	12	6	11	8
Peaſe,	11	0	10	0	9	6

To the GENTLEMEN OF THE ARMY.

W. FRASER, TIN-PLATE WORKER, begs leave moſt reſpectfully to inform the Gentlemen of the Army, That having been long in the practice of making all ſorts of UTENSILS proper for CAMPS, both for Officers and Men, he humbly offers his ſervices on the preſent occaſion. Thoſe who are pleaſed to honour him with their commands, may depend upon being furniſhed, on the ſhorteſt notice, with every article in the TIN-PLATE Branch, of the beſt quality, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Specimens may be ſeen at his Warehouſe in Shakeſpeare Square, New Town, near the Regiſter Office.

FARM TO LET.

TO be LET for nineteen years, or ſuch other term of years as ſhall be agreed on,

The Lands of COLLEGE, MILTON, and ARRATSHOLE, in the parish of Eaſter Kilbride, in the ſhire of Lanark, conſiſting of about 300 Scots acres, great part of which are incloſed, and ſubdivided with hedges and ditches, one mile diſtant from the village of Kilbride, four or five miles from Hamilton, and ſix from Glaſgow.

There are four ſteadings of houſes on theſe lands, which may be divided into four convenient farms; and will be ſet ſeparately, if good tenants offer.

The ſoil is exceedingly good and improveable, and has an inexhauſtible limeſtone rock, which will be ſet either along with the lands or ſeparately, as parties can agree.

The entry to be for the crop 1782. And the incoming tenant may, if he chuſes, enter to the ſtanding crop 1781, upon paying for it an appraiſed value.

Offers may be given in to Mr Muirhead, factor for Glaſgow College, or Thomas Graham writer in Glaſgow.

ROUP OF SHIP RIGGING, &c.

THE STORES and RIGGING belonging to the Nancy and Peggy of Cheſter, George Cloud maſter, which was wrecked in Bighouſe Bay, in the county of Sutherland, in November laſt, conſiſting of Maſts, Sails, Cables, &c. are to be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of David Sutherland, vintner at Melvich, near Bighouſe, upon the 25th inſtant.

Particular inventories of the articles for ſale are to be ſeen at the houſe of the ſaid David Sutherland; and in the hands of Mr John Roſe, Sheriff-clerk of Caithneſs, at Thurſo.

TO be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of William Winlaw in Berwick upon Tweed, on Wedneſday the 6th day of June inſt. between the hours of three and five in the afternoon,

The remarkable faſt ſailing PRIVATEER called

THE ELISABETH of Berwick,

of the burden of 40 tons, or thereabouts, mounting four guns, two cohorns, and ten ſwivels; together with all the Stores, Ammunition, Tackle, Apparel, and other Materials on board the ſaid privateer.

The ſaid privateer is now lying in the port of Berwick aforeſaid, and may in a few days be ready for a cruize, as a conſiderable ſum has lately been expended in fitting her out as a privateer.

Alſo to be ſold at the ſame time, a conſiderable quantity of SHIP STORES and MATERIALS.

An Inventary to be ſeen, and other information obtained, at Mr Lambert's office in Berwick aforeſaid.

FOR SALE by the Candle, at Lawſon's Coffeehouſe in Leith, on Monday the 11th day of June, betwixt the hours of twelve and one mid-day,

The Frigate LE CALONNE,

about 400 tons, upon an eaſy draught of water, built in France for a privateer, only two years old, and lately commanded by Luke Ryan; is an exceeding faſt ſailer, mounting 22 nine and 6 four pounder guns, and 6 twelve pounder Carronades; taken by his Majeſty's ſhips Berwick and Belle Poule. Is extremely well found in naval and ordnance ſtores; with proviſions on board for 200 men for three months, and may be ſent to ſea in a few hours, without almoſt any expence.—There is no doubt of her being in all reſpects one of the moſt complete privateers which has been fitted out during this war.

She now lies at anchor in Leith Road, where ſhe is to be delivered.

Inventories to be had on board, of Meſſrs Bell and Rannie merchants, and James Hamilton broker at Leith.

FOR SALE by the Candle, at Lawſon's Coffeehouſe, on Monday 25th June 1781, at twelve o'clock,

The French FRIGATE OF WAR ROHAN SOUBIZE,

now in Leith Road, built in 1780, mounting 22 nine pounder guns, burden 400 tons more or leſs, upon an eaſy draught of water, extremely well found in all neceſſary ſtores, and may be ſent to ſea at a very ſmall expence; a moſt remarkable faſt ſailer, taken by his Majeſty's ſhip Proſelyte and Repulſe cutter, after a chace of thirteen hours.

Inventaries to be had on board, and of Meſſ. Bell and Rannie merchants, and James Hamilton broker, Leith.

SHEEP GRAZINGS TO LET,

For any reaſonable number of years.

THE EXTENSIVE GRAZINGS and FOREST on the eſtate of GLENGARY, lying in the county of Inverneſs, extremely well adapted for ſheep-walks, and ſufficient to paſture annually at leaſt Twelve Thouſand Sheep. No fall of ſnow remains for any time on the ground, being near the ſea-coaſt; and, by the particular ſituation of theſe Grazings, and the natural wood growing in many places, there is fine ſhelter for the ſheep in the different glens or corries, whatever way the wind blows. The Grazings are at preſent in the hands of the proprietor, and may be entered to at any time agreed upon. Houſes and other conveniencies will be built for accommodating tenants.

For further particulars, application may be made to the proprietor at Invergary Houſe, near Fort Auguſtus, to William Macdonald writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or to George Bean writer, Inverneſs.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Parliament Houſe, Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills, upon Wedneſday the 20th day of June inſt. betwecn the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of LADIFFRON or LENDIFFRON, lying in the pariſh of Monymeal, and ſhire of Fife, the free rent whereof is 115 l. 18 s. 2 d. 8-12ths Sterling, and the price put thereon by the Lords, at which they are to be expoſed, is 2665 l. 18 s. 9 d. 1-halfpenny Sterling, being twenty-three years purchaſe of ſaid rent.

The lands are holden blench of the Crown, are under leaſe, which expires in ſix years hence, when a conſiderable riſe of rent may be got. Their ſituation is commodious, being within three miles of Cupar, where there is a good conſtant market, and within three miles of the port of Newburgh.

The conditions of roup, and progreſs of writs, are in the hands of George Kirkpatrick depute clerk of Seſſion. And William Chalmers writer in Edinburgh can give more particular information about the premiſſes.

ESTATE OF DRUMPELLIER.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 4th of July next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

I. The Lands and Eſtate of DRUMPELLIER, LANGLOAN, COATS, BLAIRS, and COALDYKE, conſiſting of 600 Engliſh acres or thereby, lying in the pariſh of Old Monkland, and county of Lanark, ſeven miles eaſtward of Glaſgow, on a turnpike road always kept in good repair; to be expoſed at 10,000 l. Sterling.

This eſtate holds of the Crown, and entitles the proprietor to a freehold qualification in the county. It is all incloſed and ſubdivided, and above 100 acres is planted with thriving trees of different kinds, prettily divided with ſerpentine walks and beech hedges.

There is an excellent modern manſion-houſe on this eſtate, of 13 rooms, a good kitchen, large ſtables and offices almoſt new, and every other accommodation for a gentleman's family. The houſe is pleaſantly ſituated, commanding an extenſive proſpect; and the policies and gardens around it are elegantly laid out, and well kept.

The whole grounds abound with thick ſeams of coal lying near the ſurface, eaſily wrought, and cheaply conveyed towards Glaſgow by the Monkland Canal, which traverſes the eſtate. Two coal-works are opened, and now carrying on with great ſucceſs, and two more are ready for working; ſo the coal muſt ſoon yield a great annual profit to the proprietor. There is alſo a fine free-ſtone quarry in the eſtate.

II. The Lands of HOLE, conſiſting of about 44 Engliſh acres, or thereby, with a Superiority over lands yielding 4 l. Sterling of yearly feu-duty, lying alſo in the ſaid pariſh of Old Monkland, four miles eaſtward from Glaſgow on the ſaid turnpike road; to be expoſed at 750 l. Sterling.

The Monkland Canal alſo traverſes theſe lands, and they likewiſe abound with ſeams of coal.

For further particulars apply to Robert Trotter writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, who will ſhow the title-deeds, the conditions of ſale, and a plan or ſurvey of the eſtate; or to Thomas Buchanan writer in Glaſgow, who will ſhow copies of the inventory of the progreſs, and of the conditions of ſale, and alſo the lands themſelves, to thoſe intending to purchaſe.

JUDICIAL SALE.

THERE is to be SOLD by authority of the Court of Seſſion, upon Thurſday the 14th of June inſt. betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon, in the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The HERITABLE SUBJECTS following,

Which belonged to the deceaſed WILLIAM WILSON of Soonhope, writer in Edinburgh.

LOT I. The Weſt Half of the Lands of *Medderſmains*, and half an acre of Land adjacent thereto, incloſed with a ſtone dike, and conſiſting of about five acres, lying within the territory of the borough of Lanark. The proven rent, after paying all deductions, is 7 l. ſterling; and the upſet price, at 25 years purchaſe, is 175 l.

LOT II. The *High Shop* and pertinents, oppoſite to the Croſs of Edinburgh, on the north ſide of the ſtreet, poſſeſſed by Thomas Tibbets hatter, at the yearly rent of 13 l. ſterling. The proven value and upſet price is 156 l. ſterling.

LOT III. The *Third Storey* above the ſhops of that *Stone Tenement* of *Land*, and *Garret*, at the foot of Forreſter's Wynd, Edinburgh, entering from Forreſter's Wynd, by the ſcale ſtairs called Henderſon's ſtairs, and the *Cellar* thereto belonging, conſiſting of two Dwelling-houſes and garret, as poſſeſſed by Mrs Betty, at the yearly rent of L. 7 0 0
William Bain, at the yearly rent of - - 4 10 0
Edward Watſon, for garrat, at - - - 1 10 0
L. 13 0 0

The proven value and upſet price is 88 l.

LOT IV. The *two laigh Fore-cellars* and *Vaults* lying betwixt the head of Borthwick's Cloſe and Old Aſſembly Cloſe, on the ſouth ſide of the High Street of Edinburgh; the one poſſeſſed by John Wilſon, at the yearly rent of - - - L. 11 0 0
And the other by John Campbell, at - - 12 0 0
L. 23 0 0

The proven value and upſet price whereof is 230 l. ſterling.

LOT V. The juſt and equal *Half of the Subjects* lying in *Hammermen's Cloſe*, Canongate, conſiſting of a large fore Tenement, two back Tenements, with two ſmall and one large Garden, Gardener's Houſe, and Hammermen's Convening-houſe. The free proven rent of the juſt and equal half of ſaid ſubjects is 41 l. 12 s. 10 d. and the upſet price thereof is 435 l. ſterling.

N. B. The proprietor of the other half wiſhes to ſell his ſhare of this ſubject.

LOT VI. That *New Stone Tenement*, with kitchen, ſtable, hay-loft, and court, lying in Wilſon's Court, oppoſite to the Canongate Church, poſſeſſed by Mrs Manſfield, at the yearly rent of 30 l. The proven value and upſet price is 420 l. ſterling.

LOT VII. A *Subtack* of a *Piece of Land* lying at Croſſcauſeway, near Edinburgh, for 990 years after Martinmas 1767, upon which a tenement of land was built by Alexander Melvil, and poſſeſſed by him and others; the proven rental whereof is 10 l. and the upſet price is 70 l. Sterling.

LOT VIII. An *heritable Debt* affecting the Lands and Eſtate of Carſaig, in the Lordſhip of Knapdale and ſhire of Argyle, belonging to James Campbell of Carſaig; the proven value whereof, at Whitſunday 1781, is 658 l. 13 s. 11 d. and is to be ſet up at that ſum.

The title deeds of the particular ſubjects, with the articles and conditions of ſale, will be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Stevenſon depute-clerk of Seſſion, or Andrew Carmichael writer in Edinburgh.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by Judicial roup, within the Seſſion-houſe, Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time, upon Wedneſday the 20th day of June inſt. betwixt the hours of two and ſix afternoon,

The REMAINING LOTS of the LANDS and ESTATE of DALDERSE, with the Fiſhings and Pertinents, in the pariſh of Falkirk and ſhire of Stirling, viz,

LOT II. The LANDS poſſeſſed by James Thomſon (now Andrew Hart), John Baad, William Watſon, and the MILL poſſeſſed by Geo. Potter. The groſs rent is 258 l. 18 s. 1 d. and the upſet price will be 4437 l. 13 s. 9 d. 8-12ths.

LOT IV. The FARMS poſſeſſed by John Finlayſon (formerly Mr Gaſcoigne's), John Ranken, and John Sand. The groſs rent is 176 l. 11 s. 11 d. 7-12ths; and the upſet price will be 2995 l. 16 s. 5 d. 2-12ths.

LOT V. The LANDS poſſeſſed by James Smith (formerly John and James Scrymgeours), and Robert Walker. The groſs rent is 146 l. 10 s. 3 d. 10-12ths; and the upſet price will be 2486 l. 19 s. 6 d. 1-12th.

The whole of theſe lands hold of the Crown. They are of a rich ſoil, are pleaſantly ſituated betwixt the town of Falkirk and the river Carron, the great canal running through the middle of them.

The articles and conditions of roup, with the title-deeds, are to be ſeen in the hands of James Ferrier writer to the ſignet, or Alex. Roſs depute clerk of ſeſſion; and the ſaid James Ferrier will inform as to other particulars.

TO be Sold, by public voluntary roup and ſale, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 27th day of June inſt. between the hours of 6 and 7 in the afternoon,

All and Whole the Lands and Eſtate of LAMBHILL,

lying within the barony of Pitfar, pariſh of Foſſoway, and ſhire of Perth. Theſe lands conſiſt of about 220 acres, Scots meaſure, whereof 200 are arable, and the remainder meadow, moſs, and muir ground. Part of theſe lands is laid out in two incloſures, the one conſiſting of 36 acres, and the other of 30 acres, very well fenced with ditch and hedge. The hedges are in a thriving condition, and the incloſures are ſurrounded with a number of thriving young trees. There is alſo on the lands a plantation of fine thriving Firs. There is a tolerable good old Manſion-houſe, with office-houſes, and three farm-ſteadings, on the eſtate, poſſeſſed by the proprietor and his tenants. The rent of the lands poſſeſſed by tenants is 39 l. 19 s. and what is in the proprietor's own poſſeſſion is valued at 40 l. Sterling. The total public burdens amount to 3 l. 4 s. 6½ d. per annum. The lands are very pleaſantly ſituated, about ſix miles from Kinroſs, ſix miles from Alloa, and the ſame diſtance from Dumfermline; and there is plenty of lime within a mile of the lands, and coal in the lands themſelves, but which has never been wrought. The lands hold of the Crown, and the proprietor has a right to the teinds.

The progreſs of writs and title-deeds will be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Abercromby writer to the ſignet; and the lands will be ſhewn by the proprietor at Lambhill, to either of whom any perſon inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

JUDICIAL SALE of the Lands of FRANKFIELD, NEAR GLASGOW.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Parliament Houſe, upon Thurſday the 28th day of June 1781, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time,

The Lands of Garthamlock Muir, now called FRANKFIELD, with the manſion-houſe, offices, and haill pertinents; as alſo, that part and portion of the lands of Racheſſie, commonly called GARTLISKENHILL, and houſes thereon, incloſed with a ſtone dyke, and a craig called the ASH CRAIG, all which lands are parts and portions of the lands and lordſhip of Provan, lying within the barony pariſh of Glaſgow, and ſhire of Lanark, which belonged to the deceaſed James Hunter of Frankfield, with the privilege of purchaſing the teinds at the upſet price of 593 l. 6 s. 4 d. 6-12ths Sterling.

And likewiſe, the balance of 370 l. 1 s. 5 d. 10-12ths Sterling of an heritable debt due to the ſaid deceaſed James Hunter, by John Spruel of Milton and Rebecca Hay, ſpouſes, extending over the feuduties of one juſt and equal third part of the lands of Inchnoch and Gain, at the upſet price of 300 l. Sterling, with intereſt after Whitſunday 1780.

The articles and conditions of roup, progreſs of writs, and rental, to be ſeen in the hands of John Callander depute-clerk of Seſſion, or Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 27th of June inſt. betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, the Twenty-Shilling Land of OVER CRAIGENDBAY, the Twenty-Shilling Land of NETHER CRAIGENDBAY of old extent, and that part of the two and a half merk land of Nether Craigendbay, commonly called the ONE MERK LAND of CRAIGEND, lying in the pariſh of Kells, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The proven free rental, after deducting one fifth part for teinds, is, L. 47 14 8 1-4th.
And the value at twenty years purchaſe, with the addition of five years purchaſe of the free teind is, L. 1001 12 3 11-12ths.

The lands hold blench of the Crown. They are of very conſiderable extent, and are ſituated upon the water of Dee, about five miles from the town of New Galloway, and upon the great road to Newton-Stewart.

The articles of ſale and progreſs may be ſeen at the office of Mr Stevenſon, depute clerk of Seſſion. And further information will be got by applying to William Dick writer to the ſignet, or John Thomſon writer in Kirkcudbright.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 20th of June inſt. between the hours of four and ſix afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The following LANDS, which belonged to the deceaſed Hugh Mitchell of Dornell, in two lots.

Lot I. The Sixteen Shilling and Eight Penny Land of the Forty Shilling Land of Dornell; and the Two Merk Land of Whiteholme, with the tiends thereof, lying in the pariſh of Auchinleck and ſhire of Ayr, with a tack of the remaining Twenty-three Shilling Four Penny Lands of Dornell, for 39 years from Whitſunday 1765.

The proven rent of the lands is L. 44 5 6
And the proven value, at 20 years purchaſe, is 885 10 0
The proven value of the Tack of the Twenty-three Shilling and Four Penny Lands of Dornell is - - - - 87 10 0
Upſet price of the firſt lot L. 973 0 0

Lot II. The Superiority of the Four Merk Land of Whatſtainburn, otherwiſe called Halglenmuir, lying in the pariſh of Auchinleck and ſhire of Ayr.

The proven value whereof is - - L. 100 0 0

The whole lands hold blench of the Crown, and the old extents are aſcertained by retours prior to 1681.

The articles of ſale, and progreſs may be ſeen at the office of Mr Stevenſon, depute clerk of Seſſion; and further information will be got by applying to William Dick, writer to the ſignet; or Robert Aiken writer in Ayr.

JUDICIAL SALE.

By ADJOURNMENT,

SUBJECTS to be ſet up in lots at lower upſet ſums.

TO be SOLD, by roup, within the New Seſſion houſe of Edinburgh upon Wedneſday the 20th day of June inſt. betwixt the hours of two and four in the afternoon,

The LANDS in the territory of Eyemouth,

and county of Berwick, with the portion of Coldingham Common, allocated as part and pertinent; and the HOUSES and YARDS in the town of Eyemouth, belonging to James Turnbull merchant in Eyemouth, in the following lots: viz.

Lot I. The Field-lands, with the portion of the commonty in one lot, at the upſet ſum of 673 l. 15 s. 6 d. 9-12ths, being at the rate of twenty-two years purchaſe of the ſtock, and five years purchaſe of 1 l. 3 s. 10 d. 3-12ths of teind.

Lot II. The Tenement of Houſes and and Granaries in Eyemouth, with the pertinents acquired from Sir James Hume in one lot, at the upſet ſum of 243 l. 12 s. 2 d. 8-12ths Sterling, being at the rate of ten years purchaſe.

Lot III. The large Houſe poſſeſſed by James Turnbull and others, and the reſt of the Houſes in Eyemouth, with the yards and pertinents belonging to the common debitor in one lot, at the upſet ſum of 383 l. 5 s. 3 d. 10-12ths Sterling, being at the rate of eleven years purchaſe.

The ſubjects, holding, and deductions, are particularly deſcribed and ſtated in the act and articles of roup, which may be ſeen, by appiying to Alexander Roſs depute clerk of Seſſion, Thomas Cockburn writer to the ſignet; and perſons intending to purchaſe may alſo apply for information to David Renton writer in Eyemouth.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

THERE are to be SOLD by voluntary roup, upon Wedneſday the 18th day of July next, at five o'clock afternoon, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh,

I. The Lands and Barony of GLENTIRRAN, with the teinds and pertinents, in the pariſh of Kippen and ſhire of Stirling. This eſtate holds of the Crown, and is ſituated in a pleaſant country, eight miles from Stirling. The valued rent is 605 l. Scots, and the real free rent is about 350 l. ſterling The upſet price will be 7700 l. ſterling.

II. The remaining LOTS of the Lands of DUNDAFF, with the Teinds and Pertinents, in the pariſh of St Ninians and ſhire of Stirling, viz.

1. That Part poſſeſſed by James Muirhead, at the yearly rent of 51 l. 3 s. 7½ d. ſterling; is to be ſet up at 1169 l. 10 s. 0½ d.

2. That Farm poſſeſſed by Andrew Adam, at the yearly rent of 51 l. 3 s. 7½ d. ſterling; is to be ſet up at the like ſum of 1169 l. 10 s. 0½ d.

3. That Part poſſeſſed by William Moriſon, at the yearly rent of 40 l. ſterling; is to be ſet up at 913 l. 12 s. 2 d. 2-3ds ſterling.

The conditions of ſale, rentals, and writings, will be ſhown by Alex. Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh, or James Ferrier writer to the ſignet; either of whom will alſo treat for a private ſale of the whole or part of theſe ſubjects.

LANDS IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD peremptorily by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon the 25th day of July next, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven o'clock,

The Eſtate of BRYDKIRK and CLEUGHHEADS,

lying in the pariſhes of Annan and Hoddam. This eſtate conſiſts of ſundry farms, which together contain above 1400 acres Scots meaſure. It lies along both ſides of the river Annan, and extends about two miles in length, and a conſiderable breadth. There is a commodious new built manſion-houſe, with office-houſes, garden, and orchard, with a great many beautiful and thriving plantations, and natural woods around it. The houſe is moſt delightfully ſituated, commanding a moſt extenſive and pleaſant proſpect of the river Annan, the Solway Firth, and the county of Cumberland, and is within two ſhort miles of the town of Annan, a ſea port. The eſtate is almoſt all arable, much of it incloſed and ſubdivided with hedge and ditch, many of the fences already ſufficient, and part of the natural woods nearly ready for cutting. There is a mill upon the eſtate, and a valuable ſalmon-fiſhing in the river of Annan. There is plenty of limeſtone within the grounds, and a ſervitude of limeſtone upon the eſtate of Limekills, which holds of the proprietor of Brydkirk, and the ſuperiority thereof will be ſold at the ſame time. The turnpike road from Langholm to Annan, and the road from Annan to Edinburgh, paſs through this eſtate. The preſent rental of the eſtate is about 500 l. Sterling per annum; but as ſeveral of the leaſes are out, the rent will riſe conſiderably. The eſtate holds of ſubjects ſuperior, for payment of ſmall feu duties. The eſtate of Brydkirk, which lies on one ſide of the river Annan will be ſold ſeparately from the eſtate of Cleugheads, if purchaſers incline.

The rental and progreſs of writs, with a plan of the eſtate, will be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Abercromby writer to the ſignet, who will inform as to further particulars.

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